### **NEWS OF THE WEEK** FROM OVER WORLD

HAPPENINGS IN OUR OWN AND OTHER COUNTRIES BRIEFLY TOLD.

#### SHORT ITEMS FOR BUSY MEN

Week's News Condensations Reviewed Without Comment-All Nations Find Surrething to Edify and 'nstruct.

Levi M. Kagy, American member of the Panama joint land commission, announced that he had presented his resignation. He gave ill health as the

All restrictions placed on re-export of tobacco by the Netherlands Overseas trust have been removed for the present.

Abbah Hilmi, former knedive of Egypt, has undergone an operation on his tongue for cancer.

A mutilated statue of Eros, discovered by French troops in the course of trench digging exercises on the island of Lemnos, may prove to be a find of great archaeological impor-

The state department has instruct ed all representatives in Central America to make a search for survivors of the steamer Marowline, be lieved to have been lost in the August

A 10-year loan at an interest rate equivalent to 14 per cent is advertised at Tokio, Japan by the Russ-Asiatic

The Liberty Bell was given a rousing welcome home when it arrived at Philadelphia from the Pacific coast.

Letters from the Gallipoli peninsula say that a Queensland cavalryman named Sing holds the record among the Australian troops as a sniper. Up to the first of September Sing had shot 31 Turks.

In what it calls "authoritative state ment," a Zurich, Switzerland, paper declares the central powers have de-cided to create an independent kingdom of Albania bordering on Austria. Bulgaria and Greece.

The Driggs-Seabury Ordnance corporation of Sharon, Pa., has acquired the Savage Arms Co. of Utica, N. Y. The latter company manufactures all kinds of side arms.

For the third time in a day, an automobile started of its own accord on the main street of Summit, S. D., and created a panic. A haltering ordinance is proposed.

Increases in rates on bituminous coal amounting generally to 10 cents a ton from Illinois mines to Missis sippl river crossings were approved by the interstate commerce commis-

Edward Wise, a carpenter, fell 600 feet down the shaft of a mine at Johnston City, III., and was killed.

About 60 employes and patrons of an allexed lottery shop operated in Southport, Jefferson parish, La., were taken into custody by state militia, which raided the place on orders from

Col. Maitland of the royal naval air service jumped with a parachute from an aeroplane which was 10,000 feet in the air. He landed safely.

Ten million cigarettes, 240,000 pounds of pipe tobucco and 50,000 pipes is the imposing total of Mrs. George Washington Lopp's contribution to the smokers of the French army.

Federal Judge Carpenter drove and clinched another spike into the Chicago Sunday closing law when he refused an injunction to a dozen saloon keepers who had sued to have the city officials restrained from enforcing the state statute.

Mrs. Bridget J. Bendall asked for a divorce from her husband, Lawrence Bendall, because he got drunk 700 times in two years.

In rioting which occurred at the opening of the Judson cotton mill, Greenville, S. C. David Freese, a striking operative, was fatally stabbed.

Robert Powell, aged 3 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Powell of Roby. Ill., became wedged in a five-gallon lard can in the back yard of his home and died before he was found by his parents.

Capt. N. A. Marshall, 87 years old. has been married at Daytona, Fla., to Miss Elsie Severson, 17.

The Rev. Frederick Kreiger of New Britain, Conn., who has been engaged in missionary work in British East Africa, is being detained in a British prison camu in India on the suspicion that he is a German spy.

The Japanese naval estimates for 1916 total about 100,000,000 yen (about \$50,000,000), a decrease of 6,000,000 yen from the 1915 budget.

A German submarine attacked by a British aeroplane off Middlekerke Sunday was sent to the bottom.

The trustees of the Japanese stock exchange suspended operations owing to an exceedingly strong but fictitious upward movement of stock values.

Judge Louis R. Kelly of Duquoin, Ill., presiding over the Perry county court, decided against the dry element of Willisville on their motion to declare the recent election at that place illegal.

Several Chinese newspapers report that the ex-emperor of China, Pu Yi, 10 years old, has been officially be trothed to a daughter of President Yuan-Shi-Kai.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt announced that he had requested the secretary of state of Nebraska to withdraw his name from the ballot to be used in the coming primary election in that

E. J. Kaiser, postmaster of Ashland. Ore., for 30 years, editor of the Ashland Record and a political leader, was shot and fatally wounded by William Greenfield. No cause is known for the act.

The exportation of snowshoes, either partly or entirely finished, is forbidden in a German decree issued under the regulations governing "weapons, ammunition and powder."

The supreme court declared consticutional the law which prohibits liquor dealers outside the state from advertising their wares in West Virginia.

The British steamer Kingsway has been sunk by a submarine, with a loss of five lives.

Dr. Roland G. Thompson, head of the Chicago Anti-cruelty society, was divorced when Mrs. Thompson told Judge Kerston "he was so cruel."

A net cash balance of \$1,030,000 will -1; e on hand after the Panama-Pacific exposition closes and the buildings are sold or torn down.

Senator John D. Works of California has announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

Ten persons were injured, two probably fatally, by an explosion of gasoline in the garage of J. D. Strutzeik at Joliet, Ill. . . .

The Westinghouse Machine company, it was announced, has received an order from a foreign power for the equipment of four torpedo destroyers with steam turbines,

Seven federal prisoners escaped from the Scott county jail, at Georgetown. Ky. No effort is being made to capture them, as their terms had expired and they were to be released.

The success of Henry Ford's peace plan is becoming doubtful. More declinations come daily, and now John Wanamaker says Ford has a fat pockstbook, but no plan to end the war.

Leading newspapers of Japan beleve the Japanese government will decline to allow China to join the entente in the war without providing military aid.

The new Haiti-United States treaty now is in operation under a modus

The main business section of Grayson, Carter county, Ky., virtually was destroyed by fire. The deer hunting season in Wiscon-

in has closed and the total death list of hunters was five this year, the lowest record for any one season in the history of hunting in the north woods. An operator for the Federal Wire-

up messages being transmitted from Nauen, Prussia, to Tuckertown, N. J., 9,000 miles away. A. J. Baird, former teller of the fense First National Bank of Hugo, Ok.,

and he was sentenced to five years' mprisonment. Edward Marx, 72 years old, retired capitalist, killed himself in his apartments at New Orleans, La., by sever-

pleaded guilty to embezzling \$14,150

ing his jugular vein, The United States has asked Great Britain what explanation it has for boarding and searching the Zealandia within the neutral port of Progresso.

Lee J. Rountree of Georgtown, Tex., president of the National Editorial association, issued a call for the thirty-first annual convention of the organization to be held in New

American publishers of the Bible are for the first time selling Bibles in the British, French, Russian, South African and Australian markets

York June 19 to 28, 1916.

Gov. Dunne decided not to call a supplemental extraordinary session of the legislature. . . .

Two men were seriously wounded

the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Several thousand persons witnessed the hanging of Frank Grano, who murdered three persons near Snow, Md., last September.

In view of the resignation of the cabinet of Premier Castro of Portugal, congress was called in special available and immediately effective. And

Bald-headed men do not go insane, according to Dr. Robert B. Clark of Madison, Wis., who has made a lifelong study of mental diseases and innanity.

An order was issued by the Peruvian government prohibiting the exportation of vicuna and alpaca hides and articles made from them.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, recently appointed Chinese minister to the United States, has arrived from Liv-

# **DEFENSE FOR U.S.**

President Wilson Pleads for Preparedness Against Foes Abroad and Within.

### **MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS**

Larger Army and Navy Urged-Trained Citizenry the Nation's Greatest Defense - Disloyal Acts of Foreign-Born Citizens Scored-No Fear of War.

Washington, Dec. 7 .- At a joint session of the house and senate the president to-day delivered his annual message. He said in part as follows: Since I last had the privilege of ad-Since I last had the privilege of ad-dressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous propertions, has extended its threatening and smister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganiza-tion and reconstruction such as states men and peoples have hever been called

upon to attempt before.
We have stood apart, studiously neutral.
It was our manifest duty to do so. In
the day of readjustment and recupera-

men and peoples have never been calle

tion we earnessity hope and believe that we can be of infinite service. In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear per ception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of inter-est and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which

id them stand together. We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not corre her, and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no po-

litical suzerainty or selfish control. Not Hostile Rivals. The moral is that the states of America are not heatle rivels, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters econor, matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated, they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivairies, united in spirit and

of hostile rivaries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is Pan-Americanism, It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of

the spirit of law and independence and therty and mutual service. There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable particas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of the secretary of the navy is setting. at Honolulu picked cause unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national de-

> No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to per-ceive that their passion is for peace, their reflux best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great demorracies are not beiligerent. They do not seek or de-sire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the incorpored thought that liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmoiested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in practice. We insist upon security is prosecuting our self-chosen lines of m tional development. We do more that that. We demand it also for others. W lo not confine our enthusiasm for indi-cidual Eberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only curselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea, and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we our-selves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen.

Might to Maintain Right. Out of such thoughts grow all our poli-cies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against Two men were seriously wounded in a revolver duel on the streets of westville, ill. when John Gonzola and Michael Pazollo, coal miners and prominent union officials, met and began firing.

Asa J. Baber of the First National bank of Paris, Ill., for half a century, is dead. He was \$4 years old.

The two new buildings of the Missouri state sanatorium, at Mt. Vernon, Mo., will be furnished with the fixtures from the Missouri building at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jeal-ous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no longer than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no entemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." and our confidence has been that our safety in confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

But war has never been a mere matter But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a studen summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons to render themselves immediately

**POSTSCRIPTS** 

A labor-saving device for making

color tests of cottonseed oil has been

developed by the United States bu-

An Argentine government has me

with much success in making paper

pulp from the wood of several varie-

netic influences.

reau of standards.

ties of native pine trees.

the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of them-selves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

it is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which

which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 offices and 102,285 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,135 officers and 124,707 enlisted men, or 141,843, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of 52 companies of coast artiflery, 15 companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artiflery, and four aero squadrons, besides 750 offifantry, four regiments of field artiflery, and four zero squadrons, besides 750 offi-cers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all-important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 non-commis-sioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the codance detartment and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions pecessary to render the army adequate for its resent duties, duties which it has to reform not only upon our own conti-ental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Phil-ippines, in the Hawaiian islands, at the

Force of Trained Citizens.

By way of making the country ready o assert some part of its real power romptly and upon a larger scale, should casion arise, the plan also contemplates ipplementing the army by a force of conditions the army by a force of the conditions, raised in incre-ents of 133,000 a year throughout a pe-oil of three years. This it is proposed to by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the coun-try would be asked to bind themselves to eve with the colors for purposes of raining for short periods throughout hree years, and to come to the colors t call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be pro-vided with personal accourrements as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for train-ing at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units f the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily ex-

reed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feelmonths of the younger men of the country
whether they responded to such a call
to service or not. It would depend upon he patriotic spirit of the employers of the particular spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possi-ble for the younger men in their em-ploy to respond under favorable condi-tions or not. I. for one, do not doubt the patricular devotion either of our young

the parriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employ-ment—those for whose benefit and protec-tion they would in fact enlist. The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the may is sim-liarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out: but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit. which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on navai affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses but nowhere formu-lated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the adme very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7.500 sallors, 2.500 apprentice seamen, and 1.500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1618. It is also neces-sary that the number of midshipmen at the naval academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rap-idly added to: and authority is asked to appoint for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of surviv-al and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective mavy consisting of 27 battle-ships of the first line, six battle cruisers, If hattleships of the second line, ten armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, five first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, 16 detroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 17 const submarines, six monitors, 20 gunboats, four supply ships, 15 fuel ships, four transorts, three tenders to torpedo vessels, ight vessels of special types, and two mmunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our

traditions.

Trade and Shipping. But armies and instruments of war are mly part of what has to be considered f we are to consider the supreme matter i national self-sufficiency and security all its aspects. There are other grea matters which will be thrust upon our at-tention whether we will or not. There s, for oxample, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marrine. The great merchant fleet we once used to rathe used to the second of the secon make us rich, that great body of turdy sailors who used to carry our flat into every sea, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and a hopelessly blind and provincial polof so-called economic protection s high time we repaired our mistake and esumed our commercial independence on

f other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our mer-chants, it seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must use their ships, and use them as they deter-mine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own com-merce on the sease Our independent. merce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and with-in our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own

Furniture casters of compressed

trade, and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated trade, and are without means to extend very seriously clouded and complicated

indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own-not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more: creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side of the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence and sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we clothe our policy of America for Americans. Ships Are Needed.

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task amongst us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor; and it seems to me a marifest distance of wisdom that we me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal ob-stacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old in-dependence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase and American registration of ships. But cap-ital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by de-grees, as the opportunities of trade develop. Something must be done at once done to open routes and develop oppor-tunities where they are as yet undavel-oped; done to open the arteries of trade where the currents have not yet learned to run-especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created and quicketed, and it is evident that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks. the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abund-ance into these new channels, the gov-ernment may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin. It should take the first steps and should take them at once. Our goods must not lie piled up at our ports and stored upon sidetracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to any foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign ship owners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in tonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made to the last con-gress, but modified in some essential par-ticulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former pro-posals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more manifestly imperative.

Question of Finance. The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense, involve of course very large additional expenditures of money-expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue to call the attention of the congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particu larly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the con-gress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably dis-

close.
On the thirtieth of June last there was an available balance in the ger eral fund of the treasury of \$104,176,105.78. The to-tal estimated receipts for the year 1916. on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last con gress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the thirty-first of Decem-ber, 1915, and that the present duty of one cent per pound on sugar will be dis continued after the first of May, 1918 will be \$670,385,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of \$774,505,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$25,000.00 for the Panama canal, \$12,000,000 for prob for the Panama canal, \$12,000,000 for prob-able deficiency appropriations and \$50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$753,801,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be re-duced to \$20,544,900.75. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its pres-ent time limitation, would produce, dur-ing the half year then remaining, about forty-one millions. The duty of one cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about fifteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to \$18,000,000 if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an avail-able balance of \$75,544,605.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spok-en, would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, \$2,80,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already

How shall we obtain the new revenue? It seems to me a clear dictate of pru-dent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset, now. The new bills should be paid by in-ternal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? We would be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemptiand the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing, step by step throughout the present grad-uation, the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the bur-den unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and ac curately set out in the report of the sec-retary of the treasury, which will be im-mediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted

to without hampering the inquarres of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A one per cent tax per gallon on gasoline without hampering the industries of

and mapths would yield, at the present estimated production, \$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, \$15,000,000; a stamp tax on bank checks, probably \$15,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, \$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel, probably \$10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is, that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

The Danger Within.

I have spoken to you today, gentleman, upon a single theme, the thortugh prep-aration of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role is this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life: who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our gov-ernment into contempt, to destroy our inernment into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike
at them, and to debase our politics to the
uses of foreign intrigue. Their number
is not great as compared with the whole
number of those sturdy hosts by which
our nation has been enriched in recent
generations out of virile foreign stocks;
but it is great enough to have brought
deen disgrace upon us and to have made deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt dis-tempers. America never witnessed any-thing like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but low heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegi-ance would ever turn in malign reaction against the government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was in-credible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to propare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors: But the ugly and incredible has actually come about and we are with-out adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in so doing I am urging you to do noth-ing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation.

Must Be Crushed Out.

Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely ma-lignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with. I wish that it could be said that only a

few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrep-resenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the Unit-ed States and calling themselves Amer-icans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dishity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American mus feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us. Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir them-selves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly fore see or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do us to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constant y at our service so that we may be sur that we know exactly what we are deal-ing with when we come to act. if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

Transportation Problem.

The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legislation. Transportation Problem.

tion.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, or facility or siler. t lacks no instrument, no facility of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety, and assured success. In this we are no partisans but heralds and prophets of a new age.

The female of the species is ti weeping expert of the human race.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv. A merry sinner is at least more en-

tertaining than a melancholy saint. Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes make us look older than we are. Keep your Eyes young and you will look young. After the Movies always Murine Your Eyes— Don't tell your age.

The hen probably is entitled to cackle, but what is the excuse for the crowing rooster?

INITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY but like counterfeit money the imita-tion has not the worth of the original. Insist on "La Creole" Hair Dressing— it's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price \$1.00.-Adv.

It's easy for a young man to paddle ais own cance—if his father will provide the cance and paddle.

#### Used Whenever Quintne is Needed Does Not Affect the Head

Because of its tonic and lazative effect LAX-ATIVE BROMO QUININE will be found better than ordinary Quinine for any purpose for which Quinine is used. Does not cause ner-vousness nor ringing in head. Remember there is only one "Bromo Quinine." That is Laza-tive Bromo Quinine. Look for signature of E. W Grove. 25c.

If it were possible to grow hair on a bald head do you suppose John D. Rockefeller would be wearing a wig?

#### DON'T MIND PIMPLES

Cuticura Soap and Ointment Will Bar ish Them. Trial Free.

These fragrant supercreamy emollients do so much to cleanse, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands that you cannot afford to be without them. Besides they meet every want in tollet preparations and

are most economical. Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.-Adv.

A man never knows what he can do until he tries-and if he is wise there are a lot of things he will not try.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Cre-ole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00 .- Adv.

Anyway, a pessimist never bores us with his alleged funny stories.

## Answer the Alarm!

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease set in Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

### A Missouri Case



Thomas H. Cock-rell, 1231 Flora Ave., Kansas City, Mo., says: "For years my back ached severely and I had sharp pains in my limbs. My kidneys were disordered and caused headaches and dizzy spells. I didn't rest well and felt all tired out mornings. Do an 's Kidney Pills made my kidneys normal and other allments left."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box DOAN'S HIDNEY FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

# A Soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed

For Douches In the local treatment of woman's ills, such as leucorrhoes and inflammation, hot douches of Paxtine are very efficacious. No woman who has ever used medicated douches will fail to appreciate the clean and healthy condition Paxtine produces and the prompt relief from soreness and discomfort which follows its use. This is because Paxtine possesses superior cleaning.

possesses superior cleansing, ing and healing properties. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with woprivate correspondence with we men, which proves its supercrity. Women who have be relieved say it is "worth weight in gold." At druggis 50c. large box or by mail. Sample free. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass

Constipation Vanishes Forever Prompt Relief-Permanent Cure CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegeta-ble — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature



DON'T TAKE VOCAL LESSONS BEFORE READING "The Perfect Voice." A copy sent free. It tells of a simple method of vitalizing the vocal organ that gives increased attength, range and beauty of tone to any soics. "Sechet Voice Institute, 1914 Essarues Field, Chicago."

W. N. U., ST. LOUIS, NO. 49-1918.

#### leather and compressed felt have been Australia has prohibited the iminvented for use on hardwood floors. portation of belts alleged to produce a therapeutic effect by electric or mag-

Many houses in France are numbered 121/2, in order to avoid the unlucky 13. A German nitroglycerin factory is England. completely covered with a network Researches into the principles of

of wires, suitably grounded, as a pro aerial navigation date back to the tection against lightning. fourteenth century. The ordinary shaving brush and rubber affair for rubbing in the lather have been combined on a common bidden the sale of that containing any handle by an inventor. adulterants.

### FROM ALL OVER

Maintenance of prisons in England ost \$2,330,000 a year. "Practice with science" is the motto of the Royal Agricultural society of

Venezuela, by law, has prescribed a standard of purity for butter and for-

Henry Jenkins, who was tern in Yorkshire, England, in 1501, and died in 1670, cut off at the tender age of one hundred and sixty-nine, remembered well the battle of Flodden field, which took place in 1513. In his young manhood when a little over the century mark, he was famed for his remarkable swimming.

A new wood suitable for lead pencils has been found in East Africa at a time when the supply of American cedar, largely used for that purpose, is approaching exhaustion